REMARKS

This paper is responsive to the Office Action dated June 10, 2004. Claims 1 - 6 are pending in this application and have been rejected. This paper includes no amendments. Reexamination is respectfully requested in light of the following remarks.

Application has carefully reviewed the outstanding Office action which rejects claims 1 and 3 - 5 over the combination of Yugen, Hayashi and Takeuchi. This Office Action further rejects claims 2 an 6 over the additional reference Tanaka.

Attached hereto is a two-page claim chart showing claim 1 with all of its elements compared to each of the three references Yugen, Hayashi, and Takeuchi. In this claim chart, it is clearly demonstrated that the references when considered together represent a checkerboard-fashioned approach to Applicant's claim 1. However, in claim 1, as well as claim 2, Applicant states that the toner image is fixed on the fiber layer. As shown in the claim chart, Yugen, while having a toner, has no fiber, and hence cannot have a toner fixed on the fiber. Hayashi, while having a fiber, does not teach or suggest the use of electrophotography in combination with the fiber. Finally, Takeuchi, while having a toner, again has no fiber. The Examiner has not explained in the

Office Action why it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to place the toner on the fiber as set forth in claims 1 and 2. Applicant claims a toner fixed on the fiber layer of the hair transplant sheet.

In the outstanding Office Action at the top of page 2, the Examiner asserts that Hayashi and Yugen are from an analogous art such as recording media technology. Applicant has searched the references, and the Examiner has cited nothing in the reference which refers to "recording media". Instead, both of these references relate to transfer sheets. The Examiner, however, has not explained in the Office Action why it would be obvious to incorporate fibers from Hayashi into Yugen, and to utilize the toner technology of Yugen in Hayashi. There is no teaching or suggestion in these two references when taken together which would support the Examiner's conclusion at lines 3 - 6 of page 3. In any event, the conclusion at lines 3 - 6 of page 3 is not even a rejection of the claims at issue because it does not include a missing element which the Examiner concedes requires the inclusion of yet another reference which is Takeuchi '167.

Takeuchi '167 is from a completely different art. This is the art of decalcomania transfer. This is a transfer process which is defined as the art or process of transferring pictures and designs typically from a specially prepared paper to china, glass, or marble and permanently fixing thereto a picture or design prepared and transferred by decalcomania, a paper on which

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designs are printed. Takeuchi teaches the use of electrophotographic decalcomania with a polymer resin film formed on a surface side of a base material (column 2, lines 19 - 22). The very process of '167 relies upon floating an image in water which is then transferred to an object after removal from the paper (see column 1, lines 32 - 35; claim 2; claim 5 and claim 10, lines 50 - 60 and attached dictionary page 583). Any reading of '167 shows that it does not include the fiber portion of Applicant's claim. Not only does it not include fiber, the film specifically excludes it. One reason for the exclusion of the fiber layer is the necessity of printing on marble or prepared china or glass and the like.

In reference to Figure 1 of '167, the transfer layer (14) receives the toner image. The transfer layer (14) and an adhesion layer simply have no fiber associated with them. The base material, paper, is removed prior to application. Layer (15) provides a separating layer which has a peeling property.

The attached claim chart showing claim 1 shows that Takeuchi '167 contains no elements of Applicant's claim 1 except for the use of a toner electrophotography machine and an acrylic resin aqueous (water soluble) material. The Examiner has not explained in the Office Action, and provides no reference to any teaching in the reference as to why one would go to the art of decalcomania in order to address problems properly found in the art of image transfer as disclosed in Yugen and Hayashi. All Takeuchi

possesses is the missing element of the acrylic resin material.

However, the references when considered all three together, simply do not suggest or teach that there is any possibility of the acrylic resin water soluble material as a parting agent.

Takeuchi '167 applies only transfer layer (14) which is made of polyvinyl alcohol, and which receives the toner. Takeuchi does not include any of the technology of either Yugen or Hayashi which utilize hot melt adhesives, fibers, retention layers and the like. The separating layer (12) (or 15) of Takeuchi is used to release the transfer layer (14) with its image prior to application to the receiving material, such a dimensional object such as earthenware (column 1, lines 20 - 25). As the claim chart shows, the basic problem with '167 is that the base (11) is separated from the decalcomania (14) by release adhesion (12) before the decalcomania (14) is complete. The decalcomania (the completed product) does not include the base such as Applicant's claimed base sheet (2).

Since '167 relies upon a decalcomania technology which does not involve in any way a hot melt adhesive layer (as claimed by Applicant), it simply does not teach or suggest Applicant's claimed invention. As compared to Yugen '918 and Hayashi '396 as well as Applicant's invention, Takeuchi simply is not analogous to the art under consideration.

Claims 2 and 6

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Claims 2 and 6 are further rejected as being obvious over yet another reference, Tanaka '090. The Examiner while citing Tanaka for an acrylic ester does not in any way show how the references point to Applicant's claimed invention. '090 is for a toner for electrophotography, not the transfer sheet technology of Applicant's invention and that of Yugen and Hayashi. There is no teaching that one can resort to the toner arts in order to identify a resin for release purposes in constructing a transfer sheet as claimed.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the application is now in condition for allowance, and early action in accordance thereof is requested. In the event there is any reason why the application cannot be allowed in this current condition, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner contact the undersigned at the number listed below to resolve any problems by Interview or Examiner's Amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

Ronald R. Snider Reg. No. 24,962

Date: August 25, 2004

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RRS/bam

: a glacier composed of ice that has fallen in a larger and higher glacier slīd \(n \); a mass of predominantly unconsoli-arent soil and rock fragments that has slid or own a steep slope when comparatively dry to that hummocky deposit — compare DEBRIS.

tation \da'sbro'glē, da'broya-\ n, usu cap B ouis \V. de Broglie]: an equation in physics: wavelength of a moving particle is equal to tant davided by the momentum of the particle n, usu cap B [after Prince Louis \V. de Broglie icist]: the hypothetical wave train that in il theory corresponds to a moving elementary ectron or proton), moves with it, and gives the wave properties (as interference and diffrac-

tiz, de-\vt [ME debrusen to break to pieces,
, fr. de-+ bruisier to break — more at BRUISE]
ordinary: to cross or partly cover (a coat of
as if laid over 2 of a person: to assume or use
ary that crosses or partly covers (a coat of

as it aldover. 20 Ja person: to assume of use lary that crosses or partly covers (a coat of 5)

ed.+V\ n-s [ME debte, alter. (influenced in lebte, fr. OF, alter. — influenced in spelling by dette, dete) of dette, fr. OF dette, dete, fr. lebita, fr. L. pl. of debtum debt, fr. neut. of rt. of debere to owe, fr. de from + habere to F. Harris [1] 1: a neglect or violation of duty SSPASS (forgive us our ~s — Mt 6:12 (RSV)) wing (hopelessly in ~) 3: something (as r services) owed by one person to another something that one person is bound to pay form for his benefit 1 something owed: OBLITATION of the services owed by one person to another 2 something that one person is bound to pay form for his benefit 1 something owed: OBLITATION (SS), OBLIGATION, LIABILITY, DEBIT, ARREAR, Toften applies to a single definite amount in reference to things other than money it may eservice or favor equivalent to one rendered to the store) (the immense debt the legal he reading public owe to the publishers for tin producing these records — Norman Bir-YESS in this sense refers to a total due (in lates there is either a constitutional or a ion upon the amount of indebtedness that F.A. Orga & P.O.Ray) (the Canadian governom on dee great progress in the reduction of its bitedness—Collier's Yr. Bk.) OBLIGATION may xpression of INDEBTEDNESS or a formal agreentract is said to be performed or 'discharged' ligations have been fulfilled on both sides stein) (to establish conditions under which ct for the obligations arising from treaties so international law can be maintained LIABILITY is the term opposite in meaning to loogy of accountants; it applies to any item of in account payable, tax due, interest payment 5 may be broadly classified as external and liabilities being accountabilities due to person of the ARREARS—A mad ARREARACE reference on a debt or account (arrears of rent are serious problem to local authorities—New lon) (arrearages piled up rapidly and Conopass law after law for the relief of the set-).

vic. of ME dette, fr. dette, n.] obs: Due, Owed what to ourselves is ~—Shak.)
sic: an account book in which a record of

of ME detted, fr. dette, n. + -ed] obs: in-

\ adj [alter. of ME detteles, fr. dette + -les debt

n n: expansion of bank deposits through rnment securities by commercial banks
lebt (as one incurred by betting or gambling) erable by law but which the debtor is conered in honor bound to pay

10GMENT 2b(1)

. =ta(r) sometimes -ed. b(a)r or -e. to- or ord's Prayer\ n -s [alter. of ME dettour, ur, dettour, fr. L debitor, fr. debitum debt

15EBT] 1: one guilty of neglect or violation (forgive us our debts as we also have for
6.12 (RSV)) 2: one indebted to another: oligation to another (~s for our lives to nyson) b: one owing money to another y for the relief of ~s -Univ. of Ga. Press it o ereditor

a nation whose debts to other countries investments — compare CREDITOR NATION e amount of interest and sinking fund payy on long-term debt | dde'baba.liza(r) n -s [de- + bubble + -ize | debt. | description | debt. | description | descripti

e amount of interest and sinking fund pay-yon long-term debt $|d\bar{c}|$ bəbə, $|\bar{l}z_{2}(r) \setminus n$ -s [de-+bubble+-ize] oftens rods and tubes made of plastics and y heating the articles under pressure in an 1t water and treating them with a coolant |f| [de-+bug] (insect) 1: to remove in-lash vines) 2: to detect and eliminate nctions of $\langle \sim$ a new airplane before it is

vt[de-+bunk (bunkum)]: to take the bunk vriters have ~ed the old myths —Bruce xpose the sham pretensions or exaggerated torities were anxious that the natives gain , ~ the witch doctors —Jerome Ellison) also sentiments from (our modern tendency ndards of honesty, patriotism, and morality

\ n -s : one that debunks : CRITIC, ICONO

vt [de- + burr (rough edge)]: to remove piece of machined work)
i/-s [MF desbourser — more at DISBURSE]

ië'-\ vi [de- + bus (vehicle)]: to get off ebussed, each company had its piper at the

b)
da"b-, ds'b-, 'de(,)b-, de'b-; dabūE\ n -s
r to make one's first appearance, play first,
uer to play first, fr. des- de- + -buter (fr.
18UTT (end)] 1: a first public appearance
inger) (the Hollywood ~ of an old Broad1a formal entrance into society (had a
ier ~ —Hamilton Basso)
'-INO/-S [F débuter] vi : to make one's
'-ed the same evening —Down Beat) ~

making a debut; specil: a young woman making her formal entrance into society (walked past flushed groups of ~s and their escorts —Raymond Chandler) debutante pink n: LA FRANCE PINK de-button (n')dē+\ v! [de·+ button (n.)]: to remove the calyx and the end of the stem of (an orange) esp. to check disease in storage or shipment de-bye-hick-ei theory \do-bihkol-,-huk-\ n, usu cap D&H [after Peter J. W. Debye b1884 Dutch physicist and E. Hückel b1896 Swiss physicist]: a theory in physical chemistry: the deviation of solutions of electrolytes from the laws of ideal solutions is due to electrical forces between ions de-bye-scher-rer method \do-bi's-brar(n-\)n, usu cap D&S [after P. J. W. Debye and Paul Scherrer b1890 Swiss physicist]: a method of forming a diffraction pattern by directing a beam of X rays onto an aggregate of small crystals (as in the powdered form of a substance) and by photographing the pattern so formed to provide a means of identifying crystalline substances debye temperature n, usu cap D [after P. J. W. Debye]: the

pattern so formed to provide a means of identifying crystalline substances
debye temperature n, usu cap D [after P. J. W. Debye]: the
temperature at which the atomic heat of a pure cubic crystal
equals 5.67 calories per gram atom per degree — called also
characteristic temperature
debye theory n, usu cap D [after P. J. W. Debye]: a theory
in wave mechanics: the energy of thermal agitation in a crystal
is distributed among the possible systems of standing waves
that correspond to the normal modes of elastic vibration
debye unit also debye n, usu cap D [after P. J. W. Debye]:
a unit of electric moment equal to 10⁻¹⁸ stateoulomb-centimeter
dec abbr 1 decade 2 decani 3 deceased 4 decimal 5 decimeter 6 declaration 7 declared 8 declension 9 declination
10 decorative 11 decrease 12 decrescendo
deca- or dec- or deka- or dek- comb form [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk
deka-, dek-, fr. deka ten — more at Ten] 1: ten (decagon)
2 [F déca-, déc-, fr. L deca-, dec-]: ten times (a specified unit
of measure) (decaliter) (decare) — used in terms belonging to
the metric system

of measure) (decaliter) (decare) — used in terms belonging to the metric system dec-a-canth ('deko,kan(t)th\ n -s [deca- + -acanth (fr. Gk akantha thorn) — more at ACANTH-]: a 10-hooked cestodarian larva — called also lycophore; compare HEXACANTH dec-a-dal \'dekod'l\ adj [decade + -al]: of or belonging to a decade.

larva — called also lycophore; compare HEXACANTH dec-a-dal V'dekad'\ adj [decade +-al]: of or belonging to a decade dec-ade \ 'de,kād also de'kād or 'd'kād or 'dekād; the last is most frequent in the sense 'division of a rosary' and many who first learned the word in this sense use this pronunciation for all senses; since d and t are identically pronounced in certain intervocalic environments by most U.S speakers, some who first learn the word aurally in a context such as 'decade of the rosary' originally apprehend the last consonant letter as t and pronounce the word in all its occurrences as if the last consonant letter were t, making the plural for instance 'dekāts\ n - s [ME, fr. MF decade, fr. L. L decad, decas, fr. Gk dekad, dekas, fr. dekal 1 a : a group or set of 10 (his prisoners were divided into ~s~William Godwin) (a ~o f days) (a ~o f proposals) (the fourth ~ in a history) b : a period of any 10 years (to last for a ~); esp : a 10-year period beginning with a year ending in 0 (as 1900-1909) (the ~o f the twenties runs from Jan. 1, 1920 to Dec. 31, 1929) c : one of the periods of a century divided in 10 calendric parts each beginning with a year ending in I (as 1901-10) (the third ~ of the century runs from Jan. 1, 1921 to Dec. 31, 1930) d: a division of the rosary usu. consisting of one Our Father and 10 Hail Marys followed by the minor doxology; also : one of the sets of rosary beads used to count these prayers and usu. consisting of one large bead and 10 small beads 2 a : a ratio of 10 to 1 (as in the geometric progression 1, 10, 100, 1000...) b: any one of the setspotenteed in the geometric progression 1, 10, 100, 1000...) b: any one of the setspotenteed in the geometric progression 1, 10, 100, 1000...) b: any one of the setspotenteed in the geometric progression 1, 10, 100, 1000...) b: any one of the setspotenteed in the geometric progression 1, 10, 100, 1000...) b: any one of the setspotenteed in the corresponding to this testpotenteed in the corresponding to the steps between sets of coils in

of the steps between sets of coils in a resistance box each coil of which has a resistance 10 times that of the corresponding coil in the preceding set decade box n; an adjustable assembly of resistor or capacitor units in decimal steps facilitating selection by plug or switch of any multiple of the least unit up to the aggregate of all units dec-a-denoe \'dek-dad-n(t)s, *\delta^n - lso *\delta^n - n \cdot d*\kad^n - lso *\delta^n - n \cdot d*\kad^n - lso *\delta^n - n \cdot d*\delta^n - n \cdo

dec-a-dent-ism \-,tizəm\ n -s [F décadentisme, fr. décadent decadent (back-formation fr. décadence) + -isme -ism]: DEC-ADENCE 2

decadent (back-formation fr. décadence) + -isme -ism]: DEC-ADENCE 2

de-cad-ic \(')\)de'kadik, dà'k-\ adj [LGk dekadikos of the number ten, fr. Gk dekad-, dekas group of ten + -ikos -ic]: of or relating to the decimal system of counting dec-a-drachm \('\)de'ka,dram\(n - s[deca + drachm]: an ancient Greek silver coin worth 10 drachmas \(decad-fein-ate\)\(')\)de'ka(,)\(fe,nat. -af(e)\)\(\frac{1}{2},n-\)\(v - ED)/-ISO/-S \(decad-fein-ated\)\(decad-f

ated coffee)

de-caf.fein.ize \.nīz\ vt -ED/-ING/-s [ISV de- + caffeine +
-ize]: DECAFFEINATE

dec-a.gon \. deca_gin\ n -s [NL decagonum, fr. Gk dekagōnon,
fr. deka- deca- + -gōnon -gon]: a plane
polygon of 10 angles and 10 sides — decag-o-nal\. (')de(kagan'). -kaig\ adj
deca.gram \. 'deka_gram, -aa(a)m\ n -s [F
décagramme, fr. déca- deca- + gramme
gram]: a metric unit of mass and weight
equal to 10 grams — see METRIC SYSTEM
table

dec-a-he-dral \dekahedral\ adj [deca-hedron + -al]: of or relating to a deca-hedron

hedron + -al]; of or relating to a decahedron dec-a-he-dron \(\text{-rol}\) n. pl decahedrons \(\text{-rol}\) ropole decahe-dra \(\text{-rol}\) [ISV deca + -hedron]; a polyhedron of 10 faces deca-hy-drafe \(\text{-deca}\), \(\text{-rol}\) [ISV deca + -hydrafe]; a compound with 10 molecules of water — \(\text{-deca}\) + \(\text{-hydra}\) dec-a-hy-dro-naphthalene \(\text{-deca}\), \(\text{-rol}\) divides \(\text{-hydr}\) + \(\text{-rol}\) [ISV deca + \(\text{-hydr}\) + \(\text{-rol}\) + \(\text{-rol}\) (ISV deca + \(\text{-hydr}\) + \(

de-calcity \(')\delta + \r t[ISV \ de + calcity]\]: to remove calcium or calcium compounds from de-cal-co-ma-nia \(()\delta kalko'mānē\) n - s [F \ decalcomanie, fr. \ decalco-(ft. \ decalquer\) to copy by tracing, fr. \ decalcomanie, fr. \ decal

transformation range — compare RECALESCENCE

Dec.a-lin \'dekələn\'rademark — used for decahydronaphthalene
deca-lister \'dekələn \'rademark adj [prob. fr. (assumed) NL decalobatus, fr. NL deca- + lobatus lobate]: having 10 lobes
deca-logue also deca-log \'dekəlog also - llig \ n - s [IM decalobatus, fr. NL deca- + lobatus lobate]: having 10 lobes
deca-logue also deca-logus, fr. Gk dekalogos, fr. deka ten +
logos speech, word — more at ten, Legend]: a basic set of rules
carrying binding authority (as the Ten Commandments found
in Exod. 20: 2-17 and Deut. 5: 6-21 which in the biblical
account were given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai)
de-cam-er-ous \'de'\ambaca' at which in the biblical
account were given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai)
de-cam-er-ous \'de'\ambaca' at which in the biblical
account were given to divisions; specij: having 10 parts or divisions; specij: having 10 parts or divisions; specij: having the parts in tens
— usu. used of a flower
dec-ame-ter \'deka, mēd-a(r)\\nabla flexamètre, fr. déca- deca+ metron meter; ametric unit of length equal to 10 meters —
see METRIC SYSTEM table
deca-ame-tho-ni-unm \'dekamə'thonēəm\\nabla - s [deca+ methonium]: the bivalent substituted ammonium ion
[(CH3)3\(\mathalog{NCH3}\)an NCCH3\(\mathalog{NCH3}\)all derived by methylation of
deca-methylene-diamine; also: any salt containing this ion (as
the iodide or bromide used as a muscle relaxant)
de-camp \(\mathalog{Account}\) descamper, fr. desde- + camper to camp — more at CAMP]: 1: to break up a
camp: move away from a camping ground 2: to depart
suddenly: run away (he ~ed with the stolen goods) syn see
ESCAPE

de-camp-ment \(\mathalog{Account}\) propont \(\mathalog{Account}\) see deca-

suddenly: run away (he ~ed with the stolen goods) Syn see ESCAPE

de-Gamp-ment \-pmont\ n-s [F décampement, fr. décamper to decamp + -ment]: the act or process of decamping: departure from a camp

dec-an \'dekan\ n-s [LL decanus, lit., chief of ten — more at DEAN]: any of the three divisions of 10 degrees in each sign of the zodiac; also: the ruler of such a division

'de-ca-nal \'dekan\', 'dekan-' adj [ML decanus dean (fr. LL, chief of ten) + E -al] 1: of or relating to a dean or deanery

(~ duties) 2: of or being the ecclesiastical south side of the choir of a cathedral or church — contrasted with cantorial

'deca-nal \'deka, nal\ n-s [ISV decane + -al]: a high-boiling liquid aldehyde, decylaldehyde, capric aldehyde, decylaldehyde, dec-ane \'dekan\ n-s [ISV deca + -ane]: any of several isomeric liquid paraffin hydrocarbons C10H2z; esp: the normal hydrocarbon CH3(CH2)bCH3

deca-no-ito adi \'dekan\'n of the dean, gen. of decanus dean]: DECANAL 2

dec-ano-ito adi \'deka, noi, -oi\'n -s [decane + -oic]: CAPRIC ACID — used in the system of nomenclature adopted by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry dec-a-no-ito adi \'deka, noi, -oi\'n -s [decane + -oil]: any of the decyl alcohols derived from normal decane; esp: normal decyl alcohol \'deka, noi-i, oi\'n -s [decane + -oil]: any of the decyl alcohols derived from normal decane; esp: normal decyl alcohol \'deka, noi-i, oi\'n -s [decane + -oil]: normal decyl alcohol \'deka, noi-i, oi\'n -s [decane + -oil]: normal decyl alcohol \'deka, noi-i, oi\'n -s [decane + -oil]: normal decyl alcohol \'deka, noi-i, oi\'n -s [decane + -oil]: normal decyl alcohol \'deka, noi-i, oi\'n -s [decane + -oil]: normal decyl alcohol \'deka, noi-i, oi\'n -s [decane + -oil]: normal decyl alcohol \'deka, noi-i, oi\'n -s [decane - -oil]: normal decyl alcohol \'deka, noi-i, oi\'n -s [decane - -oil]: normal decyl alcohol \'deka, noi-i, oi\'n -s [decane - -oil]: normal decyl alcohol \'decano-i, oil\'n -avyl!: capry! 1

dec-a-nol \'dek-a,nol, -\(\frac{0}\)\ n -s \[decane + -ol\] : any of the decyl alcohols derived from normal decane; esp: normal decyl alcohol decident of the decyl alcohol decyl alco

AVAILABLE COP

H. L-ion-, -io-ion]: the act or process of decapitating decapi-ta-tor \(\) de'kapa, \(\) tad', \(-\) ato-\(n - s \) : one that decapitates \(\) decapod \('\) dekapad\(n - s \) [NL \(Decapoda \)]: one of the Decapoda : a decapod mollusk or crustacean \(\) add; of or relating to the Decapoda \(\) decapoda \(\) add'kapada\(n \) n l, cap [NL, fr. deca-+-poda] \(\) 1: an order of Crustaceans \((\) division Eucarida\(\) including the most highly organized crustaceans (a s shrimps, lobsters, crabs) having five pairs of thoracic appendages one or more of which are modified into pincers, a pair of movable stalked eyes, mouthparts consisting of a pair of mandibles, two pairs of maxillae, and three pairs of maxillipeds, and the head and thorax fused into a cephalothorax and covered by a carapace that encloses a gill chamber on each side—compare NATANTIA, REPTANTIA \(2 \) 2 an order of cephalopod mollusks (subclass Dibranchia) including the cuttle fishes, squids, and members of the genus \(Spirula \) that

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. :

Applicant's Claim 1	Yugen 918	Hayashi '396	Takeuchi '167
A transfer sheet (1) comprising:	Yes	Yes	No Decalcomania for transferring from paper to china, glass or marble. (Dictionary) Floating of image in H ₂ O is transferred to object after removal from paper (col. 1, lines 32-32); claim 2; claim 5; col. 10, lines 50-60)
a hair transplant sheet (5 { 3, 2})	No fiber No hair	Yes (3)	No fiber
having a base sheet (2),	Yes base (2)	Yes base (1)	No (base (11), paper (claim 1)) but is <u>separated</u> at adhesion (12) and transfer before decalcomania is complete. So no base in decalcomania.

and an acrylic solvent adhesive layer (3) parting agent	Yes parting agent: No chemistry is not stated	Yes parting agent Acrylic resin (p 4, line 25), layer (2)	Yes Acrylic resin aqueous (12) (H ₂ O soluble) (col. 3, 24-26) Not (15) which is not acrylic (col. 5, lines 27-54) Not (13) which is wrong side of (11)
on which a fiber layer (9) is provisionally bonded;	No fiber	Yes Short fiber retention layer (2) and fiber (3)	No fiber No hair adhesion layer (12) holds transfer layer (14) until removed prior to application
a toner image fixed on the fiber layer (9) of the hair transplant sheet (5) by an electro photo copying machine using a toner (6);	Yes toner No fiber	No toner electro photocopy Yes fiber	Yes toner electro photocopy No fiber Uses transfer layer (14) polyvinyl alcohol (col. 3, lines 48-60) instead of a fiber layer to receive toner
at least one acrylic ester binder layer (7) which is placed on the fiber layer (9) having the fixed toner image (6); and	No fiber No acrylic ester resin Has acrylic urethane which Applicant teaches is wrong, (Applicant's specification pg 4, line 7 up from the bottom)	No acrylic ester resin (pg 5, lines 12 - 16)	No (14) is polyvinyl alcohol, (13) is on wrong side of paper (11) and cannot contact toner which is applied to layer (14). No fiber
a hot-melt adhesive layer which is placed on the binder layer.	Yes (8)	Yes (9)	No (col. 10, lines 50-60) does not use hot-melt adhesive because it is decalcomania